NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broomstreet - Solon Shingle-Live Indian.

LUCY RUSHI'ON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 729 and 730 Broadway.-King's GAMPENER-GHALDA.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRUSY BALLADS, MUNICAL GRESS, &c., Fifth Avenue Opera House Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—Bat Masque De

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way.—Dan Bryant's New Stuny Symph - Negho Comicali-ties, Burlesques, &c.—U. S. Mail.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ermiopian Min NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Aster Place.—GRAND BIRTHDAY

CLINTON HALL, Aster Place.—GRAND MISCRLLANGOU CONCRRT BY MR. T. H. GOLDNEY. GRAND ORGAN CONCERT—AT THE PROTESTANT EPIS COPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, COTHER OF Thirty-fifth street and Lexington produc.

"AMERICA AND AMERICANS."-LECTURE BY REV. H.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, March 1, 1866.

THENWES

CONGRESS.

It is reported that the Reconstruction Committee wil shortly report a bill for the recognition of Tennessee and the admission of her representatives to Congress.

The greater portion of yesterday was taken up in both houses of Congress in continued discussion of measures introduced from the Reconstruction Committee. In the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was presented, as were also the credentials of ex-Pro isional Governor Perry as Senator from South Carolina memorial of the Cal forms Legislature asking a cer ain amendment to the Pacific Railroad bill emorial and resolution of the Novada Legisla-re against the sale of the mineral lands ad in favor of the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis. A resolutary Committee. A bill to establish a hydrographic office in the Navy Department was introduced and referred to the Naval Committee. The bill giving lands to assist in the construction of a railroad from Humboldt Arkansas and Missouri was considered for a short time and then laid over till to-day. The Naval Appropriation esolution excluding the Southern representatives until longress shall have declared their States ontitled to representation was then taken up, and nearly all of the remainder of the session was con-sumed in speeches by the Nevada Senators, Messra. Nye and Stewart, both republicans, the former advocatenden complained of the slowners with which the

notice that he would to-day urge final action on it.

The House of Representatives, immediately after assembling, resumed consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment securing citizens of the country equal privileges in all the Sistes and providing for protection in their rights of all the inhabitants of each State. Mr. Davis, republican, of New York, took the floor in opposition to the measure, but gave way for a short time to Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, who wished to amounce the incorrectness of some ho wished to announce the incorrectness of some the late speech of Secretary Seward in this city and that he advocated the payment of the rebel debt. During his explanation Mr. Rogers got into nother snarl, and caused considerable astonishment, succeeded by merriment, by declaring himself opposed to the payment of the entire federal debt, when he meant to say rebel debt. Mr. Stevens wished to have read a despatch announcing the approval of the course of Congress by the republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature; but Mr. Davis refused further to give amendment and in favor of admission of loyal representatives from Southern States. He was succeeded, in port of the amendment, by Mosses. Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Bingham, of Ohio. During the address of the latter allusions which he made to late remarks of Secretary Seward and newspaper articles were objected to as irrelevant, and, Speaker Colfax being called upon for a decision, sustained the objections. On the speaker requesting an opinion on his ruling from Mr. Banks, the latter expressed his belief that Mr. Bingham was entitled to the range of debate which he had taken, and a side discussion of considerable interest followed or this point of order. Finally Mr. Bingham proceeded a vote on the proposed amendment, the House agreed, by a vote of one hundred and thirteen to thirty six, to postpone its further consideration till the 19th day of April. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then considered for some time in Committee of the Whole, and a few other matters received attention, when th House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings in both houses of our State Legisla ture yesterday were very interesting, comprising, as they did, the introduction of resolutions looking to a renewal of accord between the President and Congress and the restention of the confidence of the republican party in their chief. In the Senate a motion to reconsider the vote by which on the previous day the resolu-tions deploring President Johnson's late veto were referred without debate to the new select committee was, after some discussion, lost, and another series, recit ng the Pre adont's past patriotic course, expressing continued confi-dence in both him and Congress, and declaring that the two should not be allenated, that it is unjust and unwise unn either, and that the present approval of the President's policy by persons hitherto disloyal should be President's poincy by persons hitherto disloyal should be regarded rather as an adspicious than an unfavorable omen, was introduced by a republican member and lad-over. Resolutions very similar in purport to these, de-claring continued regard for and confidence in the Presi claring continued regard for and confidence in the Presi-dent, but expressing more distinctly the opinion that the power to determine on what conditions the rebellious States shall be restored to their former relations is vested in Congress, and that the faith of the nation is pledged for protection to the Ireedmen, and ardently hoping that the existing differences between the Executive and the national legislators may be speedily harmonized, wore introduced in the Assembly, and, after considerable debate, the'r regular consideration was made the special order for this evening.

before both houses; but the majority of them are of only local or private interest. In the Senate, among the measures introduced were bills to facilitate the disposi-tion by the Comptroller of land scrip denated to the the people of the State against involuntary servitude prohibiting our local authorities from disposing of any real estate belonging to the city, after beir ded as to except the Post Office alte, was passed, as was also that providing for th restoration of securities deposited in our State Insurance Department by life insurance com-panies of other States. In the Assembly the bill making an appropriation to build a new State Capitol was re-ported from committee and made the special order for

holding stands in the markets of this city. Notices were given, among several others, of bills to furnish addi-tional protection to immigrants arriving in this port and to afford greater s curity for life and property on steam-boats. Included in a considerable list of introductions boats. Included in a considerable list of introductions were bills to widen Broadway and Park row around the City Hall Park, to authorize an elevated railway in Whitehall and other streets, and to compel the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company to remove a portion of their

THE CITY.

Governor Fenton yesterday sent to the Senate the names of Mr. Jackson A. Schultz, Drz. Willard Parker, J. O. Stone and James Crane, the last named of Brook-J. O. Stone and James Crane, the last named of Brooklyn, as his nominations for that portion of our new
Metropolitan Sanitary Commission for which he is authorized to make appointments. The Senate will act on
the nominations in executive session to-day. The other
members of the Commission besides those to be chosen
by the Governor are the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer of this port.
The act establishing the new board goes into force to-day,
and the new officers will commence operations immediately.

nted to investigate the charges of corruption against Committee on the New Court House had their first the Committee on the New Court House had their first meeting yesterday, and announced their readiness to proceed, but as no one appeared before them they adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) at five P. M. After the meeting adjourned Mr. Fox, the chairman, received a letter from Supervisor Ely enclosing eight questions to be answered by the committee. Those questions are of a rather interesting character. Our Supplement sheet contains a report of the proceedings.

A mandamus was yesterday issued to compel the Board of Supervisors to exhibit all the books, accounts, &c., in their hands relative to the building of the new Court House, or to show cause for refeasel so to do on

transferring their interests in the New Orleans and San Francisco Telegraph line to the American Telegraph Company. No decision was rendered. The facts of the case were published in the Hanald some days acco

John McCloud, Michael McCullogh and Timothy Ryan were yesterday arraigned before United States Commis-sioner Betts on charge of having smuggled from on board the British ship Britannia a quantity of fishing tackle, roots, silk lines, &c. McCloud and Ryan were

normitted, but McCullogh was discharged.

The Breusing will case, in Part 3 of the Supren Court, was concluded yesterday, after a hearing of three courts, was concluded to the courts of the courts. daya. All the particulars have been heretofore pub-lished in the Heraud. Judge Foster charged the jury, after which they retired to deliberate, but they had no agreed up to the hour of the adjournment of the court.

A report of the proceedings in this case, as well as various other court matters, appears in this morning's

for the Morris Insurance Company, an investigation into

proper State anthorities on the previous day.

The case of Jomes T. Lloyd, the map publisher, again up vesterday before Judge Ingraham, in the Suprem Court, Chambers, on a motion to vacate an attach-ment procured on affidavits of Mr. Patrick O'Beirne, stating that Lloyd was indebted to him in a sum of three thousand dollars for work performed. After hear

his decision.

In the Coart of General Sessions yesterday John Morgae, who pleaded guilty to burglary, having on the night of the 14th uit entered the store of Probat & Weiden-Seld, in Broadway, and stolen fiteen hundred dollars worth of silk goods, and James Morton, who pleaded guilty to being concerned in a burglary upon the premises of Edward L. Meader, in Thompson street, were each sent to the State Prison for four years. John Bavies (cofored), convicted of stealing a watch and chain from Eugene Rosseau, was sent to the State Prison for three years. George Shannon, who pleaded guilty to forging an order for two pieces of muslin upon M. Levere and delivering it to Lathrop, Ludington & Co., was sent to the Pentieutiary for one year. John Coakley and John Reilley were acquitted on a charge of stealing thirteen

A description of the fort in course of construction Willet's Point, Long Island, is published in our Supp

Willet's Point, Long Island, is published in our Supplement of to-day, and will prove interesting to such of the public as may be interested in the question of our harbor defences. The exact size of the work, as proposed by government, is not known as yet; but, judging from the water front sizes of the work, as proposed by government, is not known as yet; but, judging from the water front sizes on the work, as proposed by solver front sizes of the work, as proposed by all and a will prove a most valuable accession to our defences on the Sound.

A large and very enthusiastic incetting of mechanics and workingmen was held last evening as Clinton Hall, at which it was unanimously determined to work in favor of and support by all means the eight hour movement to be inaugurated on Monday next by the house painters. Resolutions indicative of the feeling of the meeting were adopted, and several speeches favoring the movement were made by representatives from several trade organizations.

Homocopathic Med cal College took place last evening in the Church of the Puritans, Union square. The degree of dector of medicine was conferred upon forty student

of the graduating class.

At Botanic Hall, in East Broadway, an interesting lecin some parts of the Western States is quite numerou appears to be in a prosperous condition, and much is being done in the way of erecting churches and school In this city a Scandinavian Luhouses among them. In this city a Scandinavian Lu-theran congregation has been formed in connection with

the Norwegian Synod.

The curled bair manufactory of Cummings & Lock wook, Nos. 423 and 425 West Thirty-second street, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on stock and machinery is estimated at \$15,000; insured for

\$10,000.

The regular monthly coal auction of the Delawar The regular monthly coal anction of the Belaware, Lackawanna and Western Company took place in this city yesterday, when twenty thousand tons were sold, it a decline from the prices of a month ago of from one dol-lar and afteen cents to two dollars and a half per ton. Stove coal sold yesterday at eight dollars and a half. The real estate auctions at the Exchange salesrooms,

in Broadway, were yesterday attended by a very lar, assembly of bidders, and the sales were the heaviest the have been made for some time. In our Supplemental we give full lists of the property disposed of.

The stock market yesterday opened strong, declined fraction in the afternoon and closed firm. Governments were dull. Gold closed at 138%.

MISCELLAN ROUS.

A delegation of Philadelphians yesterday waited on President Johnson to tender him expressions of their confidence and assurances of support, and had an inter-esting interview. The President made a brief reply, expressing his thanks to his visitors, and reminding then that the present condition of political affairs should re-ceive the carnest and honest attention of every patriot Among the distinguished gentlemen who yesterday

Among the distinguished gentlemen who yesterday called on the President were Generals Grant and Howard and ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi.

Senator Doolittle addressed a meeting of republicans at New Haven hast night, which had been called for the purpose of sustaining President Johnson and endorsing his policy. Mr. Doolittle called upon all republicans to stand by the President, and contended that Mr. Johnson has carried out every requirement of the Baltimore platform of 1864.

secretary acculion has issued a circum tors of customs in relation to the Canadian Reciprocity treaty, which terminates on the 17th last. He informs them that, in the absence of other instructions from the Treasury Department, they will consider the several tariffacts now in ferce as their guides in the assessment

tariff acts now in ferce as their guides in the assessment of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States from Canada after the 18th inst.

From day to day for some time past brief reports of the proceedings of the Texas Constitutional Convention, in session at Austin, embracing its work up to the 14th instant, have been published in the HERALD, and the correspondence which we give in our Supplement sheet of this morning from the same place furnishes additional interesting and suggestive facia recording. Do not some interesting and suggestive facts regarding the men con neteresting and suggestive facts regarding the men com-posing the convention end the measures adopted by it, and will be found highly entertaining reading matter. A late despatch reports that the Convention has adopted, by a vote of fifty-six to twenty-six, an article of the State constitution abolishing and prohibiting slavery, and securing the freedmen protection in rights of property and the privilege of testifying in court. It is said that armed bands of desperators in the interior of Texas are committing gross outrages and maltreating the negross on the plantations.

negroes on the plantations.

From El Paso, Mexico, we have our corre

the 2d of February. President Juarez and his Cabinet still remained there, unmolested by the imperial forces; but the republican cause was being sorely tried, as the resources of its supporters in that region, in arms, stores and the necessary supplies for carrying on war, had become very much restricted. The Pre-ident and his officers were, however, still sangules of ultimate success. A new force of five hundred republicans lately organized in the State of Chihuahna, being without arms, was dispersed by a detachment of Frenchmen and natives favoring the imperial cause. An imperial force has occupied Presidio del Norte, and thus cut off the retreat of Juarez to the Lower Rio Grande.

Burgiars and Fenians are keeping the Canadians alive.

Burgiars and Fenians are keeping the Canadians alive, and bank robberies have become the rule, instead of the exception, in the province, as described in our correspondence. The latest instance reported is an attack on the banks of Lennoxville by a party of twenty-five men. In connection with the attempted robbery of the Gore Bank, Galt, some time since, startling circumstance, have been brought to light. Two ex-aldermen of Toronto, a sergeant major of police and a patrol sergeant are now asserted to have aided and abotted the notorious "Bristol Bill" in the commis-Burgiars and Fenians are keeping the Can notorious "Bristol Bill" in the sion of the crime, together with Dr. the alleged poisoner recently extradited from this city Same of these persons are in custody, while others hav il d from the country. The Governors of the British provinces are holding conneil in Montreal. Defence against the Fenians and action on the confederation

provinces are holding council in Montreal. Defence against the Fenians and action on the confederation question are believed to be the topics under discussion.

A continuation of the correspondence of the Herald representative in the East is given in our Supplement of to-day. The commercial importance of Point de Galle is beginning to be realized by the foreign realidents of the island of Ceylon, and a scheme for the improvement of this convenient port in the line of eastern commercia is now under consideration. The harbor at present is exposed to the southwest monsoon, which makes it during six months of the year a very unsafe place for ships. The oriental Telegraph lines do not come up to the requirements and exactions of trade, and our correspondent mentions several instances of their mismanagement and of the unreliable character of their working. Some interesting details are furnished of the new steam line to be opened next summer between New Zealand and Panama. The new route has many advantages over the present overland route through Egypt, especially in climate, and not the least in the opportunity it will afford our friends in the southern hemisphere to take a flying trip through the United States.

Our Fertress Monroe correspondence furnishes some interesting details of the prison life of Jeff. Davis. Jeff.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondence furnishes some interesting details of the prison life of Jeff. Davis. Jeff. pretended to be surprised that the national vessels in the harbor, in their national salute on Washington's Birthday, fired a gun for each of the States, including the lately rebellious ones. The rebel ex-chioftain's health continues good, and at times he converses freely and in an entertaining manner on al kinds of subjects. The surveillance of vessels arriving in Hampton Roads is still continued, to prevent any change for Jeff.'s release by his friends.

The Recent Events at Washington and Our Relations With England and France.

The recent extraordinary events at Washington will doubtless create a European sensation in reference to American affairs. In England and France, especially, we may be sure that the aristocratic party and the imperial party will make the most of the rupture be tween President Johnson and the ruling radical faction of Congress, to prove the instability and incurable discord and demoralization of the "great republic."

The conflict between our Executive and Congress in reference to Southern restoration. we may expect, will be ventilated by our ene mice abroad in every way calculated to prejudice our political system and our national credit. We shall, probably, have soon enough from the London Times and its co-laborers their old predictions revived, that the American Union has escaped the whirlpool of a great rebellion only to be shivered against the rock of reconstruction; that the sympathizing elements of the Northern democracy, which were powerless to assist the South during the war, elected by the Union war party, prove sufficiently strong to break that party into pieces to restore the peace democracy to power and, with the aid of the South, thus reinstate in Congress, powerful and prompt to repudiate the national war debt as a peace offering to the South, and equally ready to es'ablish the Southern black under a system of State regulations, reviving everything of the old system of slavery but the nime, From England and France we may reasonably look for this reading of our horoscope from the late startling events in Washington; or that the Union war party, broken ties, factions and sections as can only end in a Northern insurrection, and in the division of the Union, not into two, but into half a dozen wrangling confederacies of the South American

We cannot regard such European misrepre sentations as improbable, when they have already been suggested by the debates in Congress. Nor can we hope that they will pass of without prejudice to us, considering the mischievous consequences of such misrepresentations of our national cause and prospects during the war. What satisfactory explanation of the present deadlock between the legislative and executive departments at Washington can be made by our friends abroad, when there is no prospect of a compromise? Why may not Lord Clarendon accept this state of things as giving him an indefinite term of grace touch ing a settlement of those claims arising against England from the depredations upon our com merce of Anglo-rebel pirates or privateers Why may not Louis Napoleon say it is the fight of the Girondists and Jacobins in America, quietly instruct his Minister of Foreign Affairs notify the government of the United States that the Emperor has changed his mind, and that the French troops, instead of being with drawn from Mexico, would be reinforced for the protection of those interests which France

From our latest European advices it appear that Marshal Forey (the original comme of the French Mexican expedition) had stated in the Imperial Senate "that the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place so speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be sent out." To this M Rouher responded "that Marshal Forey bad expressed in his speech merely a private opi-nion, the views of the government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne and the drafts from the dress." Now, the Emperor has no doubt been against each other; for he has his prestige to sustain at home and his promises to remember towards the United States. It is only the re petition of his double-dealing policy between Italy and the Pope, in reference to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. We shall not be surprised, however, if a few weeks hence Napoleon shall define his position to be that of Marshal Forey, under the idea that pending our existing troubles at Washing ton there will be nothing to apprehend from Mr. Seward's remonstrances. Acting under the

same influences, we shall perhaps in due time have a change in the present conciliatory tone of the leading British journals in regard to our complaints of British neutrality during the late rebellion.

Surely we have nothing to expect from the vigilant and jealous enemies in Europe of our popular institutions and our overshadowing power as a united people, but that they will turn our internal dis against us, in every way. Nor can we undertake to promise that the damages which may thus result to our political prestige abroad, and to our commercial and financial interests, will be triffing, when from the present disagreements between Congress and the Executive the prospect is that the status of the Southern States and of parties in the North will be unsettled and productive only of violent party agitations for several years to come. Hence, in view of our foreign relations, as well as our domestic interest, we appeal to the republican majorities of Congress to meet in council for the purpose of a harmonious under-standing with the Executive, as the question of paramount importance to the country and to the party, at home and abroad.

Lloyd Garrison Revisiting the Glimpse

of the Moon.
Some time ago Mr. William Lloyd Garrison. a prominent anti-slavery agitator, all at once discovered that slavery was dead, and the great labor of his life consequently completed. Thereupon he ceased publishing his paper, refused to be re-elected President of the Anti-Slavery Society, and declared, in scriptural language, that he was ready to depart in peace. Nobody objected, and he did depart, whether by transfiguration or otherwise, and so disappeared from the public view. Tilton, the Sancho Panza of abolitionism, announced through the Independent that Garrison had gone straight to heaven, and although many persons pitied the saints and angels who were to be subjected to the plots, projects and speeches of the professional agitator, still Tilton's assertion was pretty generally believed. It turns out to be entirely untrue, however. Garrison has returned to earth, and walked and talked at Brooklyn on Tuesday night. From the tone and temper of his speech it is evi-On the contrary, it is equally plain that he has pit, taking lessons from Satan in the noble art of vituperation. He revisits the glimpses of the moon upon a special diplomatic mission from his Infernal Majesty. He comes breathing threatenings and slaughters, and anxious to stir up another civil war at the North. presents himself as an incarnate refutation of Henry Ward Boecher's theory that there is no such place as hell; for Garrison has been there and is surcharged with its fire and brimstone.

Mr. Garrison began his Brooklyn speech by reviewing his former career as an anti-clavery leader. The point in it which seemed to afso identified himself with the Africans as to be mistaken for a negro by the English in 1833 The wonder is that—as he could probably form. He then went on to describe how he threw down his gauntlet to slavery; how he challenged it to mortal combat, and how he finally vanquished and extinguished it. ignores all other anti-slavery men, all our generals and our armies, and all the legislators who voted to adopt that constitutional amendment which really gave slavery its quietus, and which the HERALD proposed and carried through. After this outburst of sulphureous egotism, Mr. Garrison announced that, having once given up the abolition ghost, he now revisited earth to make more speeches, to incite more agitation, and to find fault with everybody and everything in his former peculiar style. Without further preface he proceeded to denounce President Johnson. The by their right names, and has also been bold enough to veto a bill which Mr. Garrison and his satanic coadjutors wished to become a law, for certain purposes of their own. These offences of the President have recalled Mr. Garrison from the plutonian domains. By soms underground railroad, or by a submarine telegraph line across the Styx, the news of these events has reached Satan, and Mr. Garrison, who shows himself only in storms like a Mother Carey's chicken, is sent as an agent of the dell to conspire with Mephistopheles Stevens and his assistants against the constitution and the government. The reinforcement is welcome. While we are about it we may as well make a clean sweep of all this rebellious crew, above ground and below.

Mr. Garrison commenced his philiple against the President by abusing him for not hanging Jeff Davis. The motive for this attack is not at first obvious, in the face of the fact that the radicals have been in favor of letting Jeff go and that the radical Chief Justice declines to try him. What is the matter? Is Jeff Davis wanted" in Satandom, or is this merely the text for Garrison's endorsement of the favorite radical plan for encouraging crime by "abolshing forever the gallows in this country, in all cases whatsoever!" The resurrected orator then ranted about the President's "sober -an allusion intended to be severeand called upon Congress to resist him, "come what may." He accused the President of "disregard of the constitution, disunionism in spirit and design, and a wish to prevent and overturn free government." Growing hotter as the infernal fires raged in his veins, he spoke of the President's recent address as remarkable for "its indecency, bombast, malignity and treasonable leanings," and declared that for this speech President Johnson "ought to be indicted by the House of Representatives, tried by the Senate and dismissed from office." We are astonished that Satan is so cautious. Why not recommend assassination at once? But let us not inquire too curiously as to the satanic notives. As Mr. Garrison truly said, "When the bottomless pit is in full chorus it is not for mints or good men to join in the tune." Keeping to the imagery with which his recent stance has made him familiar, Mr. Gar-ten spoke of Seward as a fallen Lucifer, rison then spoke of Seward as a fallen Lucifer, and stated that it would have been better it the Secretary of State had died beneath the assassin's knife instead of living to send "such a besotted telegram to the Presidential leader of the rebel and copperhead forces of the

country." Henry Ward Beecher, with whom Garrison has other differences of opinio besides that in relation to the existence of place of torment, was then denounced as "too sour to give to the pigs." Finally, Mr. Garrison's fiendish venom poured out unchecked. He asserted that all the assessins are with the President; that the President's object is to imperil the lives of Sumner and Stevens and men of that stamp, and that the President meditates a coup d'état at the point of the bayonet. The paroxysm had now reached its height; the spirit of evil deserted Mr. Garri-son's flesh, and he ceased to speak. What he said will only convince the people of this country more conclusively that President Johnson has kicked over the stone beneath which the dangerous radical vipers lay, and that in so doing he has struck so powerful a blow for the right that Satan himself feels called upon to help his exposed and hissing

President Johnson's Political Policy-His

The developments at Washington during the last ten days, commencing with the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, bid fair to revolutionize the political affairs of this country. The politicians throughout the North are in almost as much of a flurry as they were at the commence-ment of our late civil war. To comprehend fully the significance of the events which are transpiring at the national capital, it is necessary to recall the past record of Andrew John son, whose message and speech have created all this bustle and commotion. By comparing his present action with his speeches in the past, the public can clearly divine the object at which he aims and discover the course in which he is guiding the ship of state. In endeavoring to restore the Union, coment the victories of w and secure to the country all the benefit of peace and prosperity, the President ford arrayed against him a formidable setion in Congress, directing all its efforts to increase the sectional hatreds which produced the re-bellion. This faction was trying to perpetuate that feeling in the North to react in a like spirit on the disloyal mer in the South, unt.1 the strife would be agen renewed and a new revolution inaugurated more bloody than the first. At the very moment when this tide was strongest, and at the very time when the politicians were being carried away by its infatuation, Andrew Johnson steps forward and arrests it. The violent agitation which his action has produced is of itself conclusive of the necessity for prompt and decisive measures to avert them. It is only in this way that the people could be aroused and prepared

for the exigencles of the occasion. In pursuing the course that he has at this particular juncture of affairs, President Johnon is simply carrying out the ideas and principles which he has advocated and adhered to during his entire political career. This fact is conclusively shown by the interesting state. ents which we publish in another part of today's issue, commencing with a brief history by one of our Washington correspondents of he steps taken by the radicals in Congress and of their endeavors in spite of the Executive to fasten their ruinous policy upon the country. This letter, with the extracts from the Congressional speeches of Mr. Johnson, delivered at the commencement of the rebellion and prior to that period, together with his letter of instructions to Governor Sharkey, of Mesissippi and Carl Schurz, which we publish else where, makes a decidedly interesting chapter which the politicisms of all faiths and all schools can read and digest with great profit to themselves. The responsi-bility of the present rupture between the President and Congress is clearly shown to rest on the shoulders of the latter. We doubt if any public man has ever borne so long and so patiently the studied insults of men claiming to represent his own party, as has Presi pushed their crusade against both him and the constitution to that extent that he could not longer remain silent and maintain his self- the construction of the new Court House. But record. The opportunity was offered for to vindicate his policy, and he acted upon !! in that bold and fearless spirit which has more than anything else characterized his public

But we are told by the Jacobia orators and radical press that Mr. Johnson has gone back upon his party, insulted the good sense of the people and outraged the loyal sentiment of the North. The ideas expressed, both in the veto message and in his speech of the 22d ult., were precisely the same that he uttered or the floor of the Senate in 1861, when be defied both Southern secondonists and Northern disunionists. On that occasion he placed such men as Wendell Phillips and Jefferson Davis in the same category, nor did he hesitate to name them then as now. The issue was then made distinct, and many of those who then applauded now denounce him for repeating the same sentiments, thus prov-ing that while Mr. Johnson remains firm to his principles, others have gone off after false gods and adopted heresies fraught with equal danger to the peace and permanency of the nation as were the dogmas of the Southern secessionists. It is upon this line that he has fought his political battles. It is upon this line that be has railled the people around him in the past, and now stands out in bold relief above and beyond all others as the leader of the people in the great work of restoring the Union. waves of fanaticism may beat against him, the disunion storm may rage and its thunderbolts burst about his head, yet he stands now as he has on all former occasions, immovable and invincible. Conscious that he is right, and with unflinching confidence in the people, he braves the storm, determined not to yield to the demagogues who would destroy the country that

they might profit by its ruin. In pursuing this course President Johnson has not in the least abandoned the principles narked out by the Baltimore Convention which placed him in nomination. At that con ention an effort was made to exclude Tennes see from representation. This effort was made by Stevens and the very men who are denouncing Mr. Johnson now, and the plea used was that it was no longer a State. this was frowned down, and the delegates received. In urging, therefore, that the loyal Representatives from the Southern States shall mitted into Congress, the President is but carrying out the decrees of the convention that nominated him. Instead, therefore, of his abandoning his party, the party, as far as it and have, by their fidelity, won the cofollows the lead of the Jacobias in Congress, of every class of the community.

speeches also prove that he holds the same views now as then, there is nothing incomsistent either in his veto message or remarks ble speech at the White House with his par course. We look upon the speech which the radicals are trying to arouse the people sgain as one of the best efforts of his life. W would not have him recall one word, but ! it stand as a monument to his fame, in whi all enemies of the country, whether Soths secessionists, Northern disunionists or cop-heads, can read the opinion which the gas man of the people entertains of them. Whe he stands there the masses of the people all rally around him as the great political leads of the present crisis.

THE NEGRO TROOPS AND THE REBELLION.

The radical anti-administration journals are

howling against President Johnson for his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and take ev occasion to blaze forth the fact that no down occasion to blaze forth the fact that new aided the white Union troops in puttly down the rebellion. Suppose they did they not fight as much for the em sipation of not fight as much for the em sipation of their own race as they did they not and having schewed they have they not accomplished more the he white soldiers, who fought for the mancipation of the poor whites as the fat blacks of the South? They were nearly two hundred thousand color troops in the Union ranks, and there we three millions of claves in what may ery properly be called the robet armies. Although they did not perhaps go into clds of battle, yet they went into field of corn, wheat, rye and cats; they slaughted and cured hogs and cattle; they made ted and cured hogs and cattle; they made millions of tons of hay for the rebel cavalry; they took care of the homesteads, the gardens, the truck patches, and did more effectual service against the Union cause, probably, by keeping the rebel armies supplied with provisions, forage, fresh meats, fruits and vegetables, than any single corps of rebel veterans on actual duty. In this estimate we do not include the immense number of blacks who worked upon rebel fortifications, entrenchments and breastworks, or who served as teamstors. servants, &c., in the rebel service. Here we find three millions of blacks giving aid and comfort to the rebels against two hundred thousand doing service in the Union ranks. Those three millions, too, had the stronger motive to fight for the Union, for they were enslaved, while the Union colored soldiers were free. It may be urged that those three millions of quasi-rebe blacks were compelled to do as they did-that they had to labor for the subsistence of the rebel troops or they would suffer torture, if not death. On the other hand, how was it with the poor whites who came under the inexerable conscription act of the rebel government? Was any morey shown them? Had they not either to fight the rebel light or perish by the sweets of rebel leaders? So far then as moral and physical coercion is concerned, it is manifesthat the poor white, the Union loving white who was forced to take up arms against the fing he loved, is more to be pitied than the black who labored at home that his master might fight and be fed on the battle field. hold, therefore, that while the blacks of the South, having obtained their freedom, are being suitably taken care of by the government pending their transition from a state of slavery to a state of freedom, it is unnecessary to establish a permanent electmosynary instituto establish a permanent electrosynary institu-tion for their perpetual settlement upon the treasury of the country, and that while the favors of the government are being bestowed upon those who either directly or indirectly, but unwillingly, aided the rebel cause, the claims of the poor white conscript earnestly demand a candid hearing.

NEW COURT HOUSE CORRUPTIONS .- The Board of Supervisors at their last meeting, after having been asleep for the last five years in regard to the subject, rubbed their eyes and open them to the fact that there has been an awful amount of plundering and corruption about showing an amount of private peculation without a parallel in the history of other local cor-ruptions, it seems that the whole budget has not yet been fully presented, and that the burthen is so weighty that to a special committee has been assigned the duty of further ex-posure. All the special committees in the world, however, cannot rub out the ingrained fact that the city and county of New York have, by some means or other, fair or foul, been made to pay a million and a half for their now Court House beyond the original estimate, and the building is still far from being completed.

But this committee cannot remedy It is perhaps wise to parade the details of official corruption in the premises, but that will not restore the money unlawfully paid out back to the treasury of the city and county. The right and the only way to reach this evil and to prevent others likely to succeed it, is for the Legislature to wipe out the Board of Supervisors altogether, and give to a Board of Control, composed of high-minded and responsible citizens, the power of disbursing moneys for all such purposes. In this way refo can be reached, corruption and pecula-tion prevented, and more thorough protection afforded to the tax-paying community than all that the Board of Supervisors and all that special committees could effect from now until msday. The bill establishing such a Board ow before the Legislature, should be pushe rward without delay. The contract jobbers and city robbers have their clutches upon the treasury, and it is time they were required to let go their hold.

proposition has been introduced into Congress having in view the placing of the various tele-graph lines under the centrol of the government. This will nover work. The various telegraph lines in this country are getting along well enough. They meet the require-ments of the public, are faithful and reliable, and there is sufficient competition among the lines to preclude the establishing of extortion ate rates of toll. The government has as much as it can attend to in properly looking after the mails, in spreading post routes across the seas and all over the country, and in increasing the efficiency of every branch of this importan department. Let the government attend to this business as thoroughly as possible, and leave the telegraph lines to the management of those who have been bred to the profession.